Organization of the Republican Party in New York State.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 26, 1855. The Convention met at noon, the whole State being fully represented, with the exception of Suffolk Sullivan Rockland, and Putnam counties, and a few absentees from New York city Of the 256 delegates, more than 200 were

on hand.

Mr. Blunt called to order, and named the Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, of Chautauque, for President, which was voted by acclamation. Mr. F. made a brief speech, which was loud-

ly applauded.

The following Vice Presidents were then
Minthorne Tomp chosen: Wm. Curtis Noves, Minthorne Tompkins, Deodatus Wright, James T. Masters, Dan. Wardwell, George W. Pratt, John W. Stebbins, Philip Dorsheimer. And for Secretaries, T. S. Berry and Jacob J. Werner. The Convention being organized, on motion

of Mr. Blunt, a committee of two from each Judicial district was appointed by the Chair, to confer with a similar body from the Whig Convention, in order to effect unity of action between the two Conventions. The following is

the Committee:
First District—Joseph Blunt, L. Sherwood. Second-Parke Godwin, John Jay. Third-Joshua Ferra, jun., Chauncey

Williams. Fourth-Wm. B. Harris, James Reddington Fifth-Hugh McAllister, Nathan Soule. Sixth-Benj. F. Tracy, S. Babcock. Seventh-Wilson Miller, Roswell Hart. Eighth-Austin Smith, Peter P. Murphy. Mr. Blunt moved that the Convention ac journ till three o'clock, to hear the report of

the Committee of Conference.

Mr. Greeley suggested that the committee be empowered to report a platform of principles. This was not acted upon.

Messrs. J. B. Gale and J. H. Martindale were appointed additional Secretaries of the Cor

Mr. Blunt, from the Conference Committee. reported that they were cordially received by a committee of sixteen from the Whig Conven-tion, and recommmended that a committee of sixteen from each Convention, to form a platform, and one of thirty-two from each Conven-

Mr. Owens, of Herkimer, thought it best tha each delegate should name his candidates. Deodatus Wright thought the Convention should be kept separate; and, in order to do so proposed to adopt the recommendations of the

Report adopted. Preston King moved that the two committee be appointed by the Chair. Stebbins, of Monroe, moved, as an amend ment, that the respestive delegates from Judi cial and Senatorial districts nominate their re

spective committee men.

The motion, as amended, was passed. The Committee on Platform was appointed from the following Judicial districts: 1st district, Joseph Blunt and C. C. Leigh: 2d, Horace Greeley and Parke Godwin; 3d, Deodatus Wright and J. B. Howell; 4th, Preston King and George W. Henry; 5th, George

W. Smith and Volney Owen: 6th, Andrew A. Mather and Alfred Wells; 7th, S. C. Cuyler and J. A. Stebbins; 8th, P. Dorsheimer and Charles O. Shepherd. Mr. Foote, on the part of the Whig Conver tion, now came into the Republican Convention, and reported that Mr. Littlejohn and himself were directed to say to the Republican Convention, that the two committees of the Whig Convention had been raised, to confer with those of

this Convention. [Cheers.]

Messrs. Blunt and King were appointed a committee to make a similar statement to the

The Committee on Nominations was appointed from the Senatorial districts, as follows: 1st, Horace M. Jones; 2d, Erastus D. Cul ver; 3d, James Kennedy; 4th, James B. Swain; 5th, Luman-Sherwood; 6th, Edgar McMullen; 7th, William Blakely; 8th, Augustus M. Allen; 9th, George M. Grier; 10th, H. H. Reynolds; 11th, William Barnes; 12th, Abram B. Olin 10th, A. Pond; 14th, Peter F. Bellinger; 15th. Martin Thatcher; 16th, Edgar Graves; 17th, Stephen C. Johnson; 18th, Daniel Palmer; 19th, Edward Loomis; 20th, B. H. Frost; 21st. P. D. Foster; 22d, L. P. Noble; 23d, Augus tus Morgan; 24th, James C. Jackson; 25th, T. E. Cleveland; 26th, Henry H. Hall; 27th G. W. Pratt; 28th, Peter P. Murphy; 29th, Wilson Miller; 30th, Matthew B. Hull; 31st, Lewis F. Allen; 32d, Delos E. Sill,

It was now 5 P. M., and the Convention tool a recess until 6 o'clock, Afternoon, 67 o'clock .- At this hour, Wieting Hall was nearly filled with delegates and outsiders, in anticipation of their hearing the platform and nominations from the respective committees. Awaiting these, the audience lis ened to quite a number of desultory speeches from divers speakers, among whom was Mr. Patterson of the Parkville Laminary, who charged the Democracy of the present day with being recreant to the principles of Jefferson, and spoke in no measured terms of denunciation of President Pierce, Atchison, and Stringfellow.

The main points of the residue of the speech es were in opposition to Slavery, and repeated applause indicated a strong Anti-Slavery feeling in the congregation.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law was advocated by one of the speakers, but did not elicit much

attention.

Know Nothingism was rather severely han dled, in a serio-comic style.

It was now 94 o'clock, and the President o'

the Convention took the chair, and announced that the Whig Convention had adjourned, and the Republican Convention committee were not ready to report; whereupon, the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION. SYRACUSE, Sept. 26, 1855.

The Convention was called to order by the Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who nominated Alonzo S Upham, of Genesee, as temporary Chairman Mr. Upham was unanimously chosen, and also B. F. Hall, of Auburn, and G. L. Wilson, of Albany, Secretaries. The list of delegates was then read, and the credentials were presented as the counties were

for the fourth Assembly district of Oneida county. On motion, the matter was referred to

committee, consisting of the delegates from the remaining districts of Oneida. A like case, from the third Assembly district of Steuben county, was disposed of in like manner—the Chair appointing Mr. Allen, of Monroe, as the mber of the committee.

On motion, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of three, to consider coned seats from Rensselaer county. Messrs. as such committee. A motion was then made that a committee

to consist of one from each Judicial district, to be appointed by the delegates from their respective districts, be chosen, to select permaent officers for the Convention. An amendment was moved, that the com-

mittee be appointed by the Chair; which was adopted; and the Chair was authorized to appoint two instead of one from each Judicial district, to establish the committee. Upon the announcement of the committee

motion was made to adjourn until 1 o'clock. Afternoon Session .- On the Convention reassembling this afternoon, the Convention re-assembling this afternoon, the Committee on Credentials reported in favor of the following contestants: Rensselaer county, Mr. Flood; Steuben county, Mr. Swift; Oneida county,

The Committee on Permanent Officers r

ported the following: For President-John A. King, of Que-Vice Presidents—Moses H. Grinnell, of New York; A. H. Murray, of Orange; Peter Crispell, of Ulster; J. C. Hulbert, of Saratoga; W. H. Sherman, of Oneida; W. E. Lansing, of Madison; Samuel W. Smith, of Livingston; Walter L. Sessions, of Chautauque. Secreta-

wait on the President, and conduct him to the

WASHINGTON, D. C. Mr. King then addressed the Convention up- him. Delicious opportunity! the lady offered on the issue now before the Whig party of New herself—was accepted; and the couple, crossing York, and declared himself in favor of taking the street to the residence of the nearest clergyby the hand those who, though outside of the man, were in a few minutes united in the band Whig party, were with them on the main issue.

The President then announced the presence of a committee from the Republican State Convention, who announced that a committee of It was too late, the knot was tied—so they (for vention, who announced that a committee of two from each Judicial district had been apinted by the Republican Convention, to con-with a like committee from the Whig Convention, concerning matters of mutual interest

On motion, the Chair was authorized to appoint a similar committee, and the following gentlemen were named: lst district, Messrs. Grinnell and Herrick;

2d, Messrs. Murray and Jennings; 3d, Messrs. Crispell and Schoolcraft; 4th, Messrs. Foot and Hopkins; 5th, Messrs. Littlejohn and Sherman; Messrs. Churchill and Julian; 7th, Messrs. Hall and Dickinson; 8th, Messrs. Upham and Spaulding.

The Convention then adjourned for an hour

At three o'clock, the Convention again reas-The Chairman of the Conference Committee

reported the plan agreed upon, as follows: "That each Convention appoint a committee f sixteen—two from each Judicial district as a Committee on Resolutions; and another of thirty-two-one from each Senatorial district-as a Committee on Nominations." A motion was made, that the committee h

appointed by the Chair. An amendment was offered that the members of the committee be chosen by the dele gates from the various districts. After a discussion by Mr. Rice, of Chautau

que, in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Dick-inson, of Steuben, opposed to it, Mr. Brown, of Lewis, proposed to divide the question, giving the appointment of the Com-mittee on Resolutions to the Chair, and the Committee on Nominations to the delegates from the Senatorial districts.

Mr. Littlejohn, of Oswego, opposed the amendments, and, on a vote, the original motion was adopted nearly unanimously.

The Chairman announced the following Com-

mittee on Resolutions:
1st district, E. D. Morgan and Charles S. Tappan; 2d, J. H. Jennings and A. Hadden; 3d, A. M. Vedder and J. H. Ramsey; 4th, Cor-nelius Schuyler and S. Foote; 5th, D. C. Littlejohn and E. A. Brown; 6th, George A. North-rop and A. Churchill; 7th, B. F. Hall and W. ark; 8th, E. G. Spaulding and W. E. Keep.

Committee on Nominations: 1st district, N. P. Thayer; 2d, J. Humphreys; 3d, J. B. Taylor; 4th, E. W. Morgan; 5th, John . Selcock; 6th, M. H. Grinnell; 7th, John S Wandle; 8th, A. Van Kleek; 9th, S. S. Murray 10th, Erastus Cook; 11th, J. L. Schoolcraft; 12th, R. S. Flood; 13th, Edward Dodd; 14th, J. C. Clark; 15th, B. Usher; 16th, Harvey Doolittle; 17th, H. M. Buckley; 18th, Wm. Comstock; 19th, J. N. Shearman; 20th, N. F. McCarty; 21st, C. P. Granger; 22d, Allen Munroe; 23d, P. A. McGraw; 24th, S. W. Rose; 25th, D. D. Scott, 26th, A. B. Dickinson; 27th, S. P. Allen; 28th, R. S. Hill; 29th, Charles Cott; 30th, Martin Butts; 31st, C. Metz; 32d,

A. J. Rice.

Messrs. S. Foote and D. C. Littlejohn were appointed a committee to inform the Republican Convention of the appointment of the above A letter was read from E. W. Leavenworth

Secretary of State, declining a renomination. Mr. E. G. Spaulding also announced that he ould not accept a renomination. Henry C. Miles offered a protest against the action of the Convention, signed by H. C. Miller, from the 16th Assembly district; Benedict

Lewis, from the 12th; Charles S. Tappan, from the 4th; W. H. Sparks, from the 3d; and M. C. Fordham, from the 1st. Mr. W. L. Sessions moved that the protest be referred to the committee having charge of

loses H. Grinnell moved that the name Mr. Tappan, which appears on the protest, b stricken from the Committee on Resolutions. Carried, with great applause, and the Chair named Mr. Grinnell in his place.

Joseph Blunt, Esq., from the Republican Convention, then announced that the Committee on Resolutions, from that Convention, was present, to confer with the Whig Committee; and that the Committee on Nominations, from the same Convention, were awaiting the Committee at Wieting Hall.

The Convention then adjourned to 7 P. M. Evening Session .- The Convention at 7 P M. reassembled, and was addressed by H. C. Goodwin, of Madison. He said the principles once held by the Whig party are no longer the issues upon which the people are now called to decide. The objects then contended for have passed away, and Whigs are to act upon a question which has enlisted the sympathies of men of all parties-the prohibition of the extension of Slavery. He continued to speak in favor of fusion at considerable length.

A committee was then appointed, to wait upon the several committees, and ascertain

when they would report.

During the absence of the committee, Mr.

Spooner, of Kings, addressed the Convention. His remarks were mainly on Slavery, and fa-The committee appointed to ascertain when the several committees would be ready to report, announced that they were not likely to report till Thursday morning; whereupon, the Convention adjourned until 9 A. M., Thursday,

nitees of the two Conventions have agreed to report the following fusion ticket: Secretary of State, Preston King, (Dem.;) Comptroller, James M. Cook, (Whig incumbent;) Treasur-er, Alex. B. Williams, (Whig;) Attorney General, Abijah Mann, jr., (Dem.;) State Engineer. George Geddes, (Whig;) Canal Commissioner, - Bissell, of Livingston; Prison Inspector, Wesley Bailey, of Oneida; Judges of Appeals, Bradford R. Wood, (Dem.,) and Joseph Mul-

SECOND DESPATCH. has adopted the ticket agreed upon in joint

The series of resolutions agreed upon in joint The series of resolutions agreed upon in joint committee have also been adopted by the Whig Convention. They protest strongly against the further encroachment of the Slave Power, defurther encroachment of the Slave Power encroachment of the Sla claring that the Republicans favor the prohibition by Congress of Slavery in all the Territories of the Union. THIRD DESPATCH.

Syracuse, Sept. 27, 3 P. M .- The Whig Convention has adopted a motion to meet the Re-publicans in joint convention, to ratify their proceedings, and immediately adjourned for Republican Convention have also ap proved the joint nominations, and adopted the joint resolutions which were offered by Horace

Syracuse, Sept. 27, P. M.—The Republican Syracuse, Sept. 27, P. M.—The Republican Convention has adopted the Fusion platform and State ticket, by acclamation. The Conions of the ministers and others who will convention also passed an independent resolution in favor of sustaining the Prohibition Law. Subsequently, the Whig Convention came in. and the two Conventions went into joint session, and ratified the platform and ticket unanimously, appointed a joint State Central Committee, are also being the ministers and others constituting said conference of the state of things here, and y, appointed a joint State Central Committee, earnestly requesting them to hold said Committee, and we respect it. Under this truce, we have earnestly requesting them to hold said Committee, and the two Conventions went into joint session, tify the ministers and others constituting said to place and stability. We have made a truce, and we respect it. ly, appointed a joint State Central Committee, and adopted the two rejected resolutions offered by Mr. Jenkins at the Soft Shell Convention. Speeches were made by Judge Culver, Silas M. Burrows, and others, endorsing the Fusion,

and baptizing the new party as the Republican The Convention then adjourned sine die. The Know Something Convention met at noon, and adopted the Fusion ticket and plat-

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.-The gossips of the city have been occupied the past thirty-six hours with discussing a matrimonial engage-ment entered into by a couple, last Wednesday fternoon, under rather novel circumstances. The whole thing would do credit to Gretna Green, and we doubt if the records of the blacksmith" contain a case possessed of more genuine romance. A very young lady, in company with the school children, attended the performance at Lee & Marshall's Circus. We ries—W. W. Chubbuck, of Madison; G. L. have heard it said that she herself was a pupil. Wilson, of Albany; John H. Kimberly, of Gen-

CONFLICT BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE POPE. it was all they could do) gave the newly married their blessing, and bride and groom in a "dashing turnout" started yesterday morning on the wedding tour, to spend the honeymoon in the country. Who now doubts California being a fast country? - Cal. State Journal.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. ROCKWELL.

We take great pleasure in laying the follo g correspondence before our readers:

WORCESTER, Sept. 20, 1855. HON. JULIUS ROCKWELL-Dear Sir: We have the honor to inform you that in the Repub-lican State Convention, held this day at Worcoster, you were nominated as the candidate of the Republican party for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth for the ensuing po-We enclose you copies of the address and res-

lutions which were unanimously adopted by the Convention. Permit us to express an earnest hope that the action of the Convention may meet with

great respect, we remain your obedivants,

N. P. BANKS, Jr.,

President of the Convention. ent servants, SETH WEBB, Jr., First Secretary. PITTSFIELD, Sept. 25, 1855. GENTLEMEN: I received, last evening, your letter, bearing date of 20th inst., which informs me that in the Republican State Convention.

held on that day in Worcester, I was nominated

as the candidate of the Republican party for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth for the ensuing political year.
Your letter enclosed copies of the addres and resolutions which you state were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

I accept the nomination of the Republican

party, thus made. party, thus made.

On the 17th instant, I attended a political meeting of citizens of this town, called for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention at Worcester. I had carefully considered the subject in all its bearings, keeping my mind open to every argument and suggestion, and my

position was then publicly avowed.

That position requires me to change no opinion upon the public questions before the country. While in the House of Representacountry. While in the House of Representatives, the opinions and arguments put forth in my place there, and which are on record, lead directly, in the light of the circumstances now surrounding us, to the principles set forth in the address and resolutions of the Worcester tutional. The Fugitive Slave Law was constitutional.

During the past year, in the Senate, a petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, subscribed by some eight thousand men of Massa-chusetts, principally of Boston and its vicinity, was intrusted to my care. A discussion ensued. At that time, as at others, the fact was announced by Senators who had been elected as Whigs, and other events have furnished indubitable evidence of its truth, that the Whig party had ceased to exist as a National party. We have watched with great interest the effect of the revival of the prospects of the Democratic party, to see whether the resuscitation of that party, upon so distinct Pro-Slavery ground, would not revive, as a National party, its former antagonists, and establish it upon the basis of Freedom, and thus enable it to ac-quire such new strength as would make it suc-

essful. It seems no longer possible to enter-

tain such an idea; and yet it cannot be deeme impossible that in some way the great majority Governor Hunt's letter. [Cheers and laughing effectually the aggressions of the Slavery sue," I recognise as the only practicable means of sustaining our position upon that issue, our co-operation with the masses of our friends in

other States, in the formation of the Republican Party of the Union. No history and no experience justify despair of its becoming a National party. Give it the best energies of the People of the free States; give it the aid of the wisdom, talent, and eloquence, which are now greatly wasted in mino contests; give it the prospect of success, and it will become a National party. The struggle, whether brief or protracted, will not break up Union of these States; the more earne and brief it may be, the less will be the dange of that. But its result, if it be to establish do mestic Slavery as a National institution, wi plant the seeds of decay and dissolution. And without such determined struggle, the sam effect is inevitable. United action will give strength and mutual

confidence, and will enable us from time to time to take sound positions, which can everywhere defended and maintained. In connection with this brief statemer some of the public considerations which govern my course at this time, I will not speak at all

of personal wishes or feelings. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. JULIUS ROCKWELL.

Messrs. N. P. Banks, jun., and Seth Webb, jun., President and Secretary

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

copal Church in Missouri not to hold their appointed meeting in Jackson county, of that State, under pain of mob violence.

From the Independence (Mo.) Dispatch. At a meeting of the citizens of Jackson coun ty, held in the Court-House on Monday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of entering a re-monstrance against the Northern Methodist Church holding their Annual Conference Syracuse, Sept. 27.—The Whig Convention as adopted the ticket agreed upon in joint James Chiles was called to the chair, and R. N. McMurry appointed Secretary. By request of the Chair, R. G. Smart, Esq., explained the ob-Smart, W. B. Howard, Robert Stone, and James Smart,) to prepare resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting. The committee reported

the following resolutions:
Whereas it is known that the people Western Missouri have been and are still greatexcited on the Slavery question, owing to their proximity to the Territory of Kansas, and various other causes well known to the public; and whereas it is known that the Methodist Episcopal Church North design holding their Annual Conference in this place, in September or October next; and whereas we believe that the sitting of said Conference in this place, in the supposed Anti-Slavery sentiments and opinions of the ministers and others who will constitute said Conference, may lead to results and acts to be regretted by the citizens of this comsectional question. We adjure the Conseracts to be regretted by the citizens of this com-munity, we deem it but an act of justice to noference at some other point, where less excite-

ment prevails; therefore,

Resolved, That, for the reasons above state and set forth, we respectfully remonstrate with the ministers, bishops, and others, who will constitute said Conference, against the holding of the same at this place, in September or October next, and earnestly request them to hold said Conference at some point where less excitenent prevails upon the vexed subject of Slavery. Resolved, That we deem it but an act of ministers and others constituting said Conference will hold the same at some other place.

After considerable discussion, on motion of N. R. McMurry, the resolutions were adopted. The meeting then adjourned. JAMES CHILES, Chairman.

N. R. McMurry, Secretary.

Independence of Spain in Civil Affairs. rom the Madrid Correspondent of the New York Even-ing Post, September 1, 1855. You are aware what difficulties the Spanish You are aware what difficulties the Spanish Government has met, in its relations with the Pope. Although, by the concordat, solemn assent had been given to the sale of a portion of the national property which had been under the control of the clergy, yet the Papal Court, imagining that the Carlist cause, supported by Russia on the one hand and filibustering America on the other, would be strong enough to sustain it, has not hesitated to violate the concordation to command the Spanish patients and

cordat—to command the Spanish nation to alter its laws—and to hurl the thunders of the Vatican against the most Catholic sovereign and people of Christendom.

The Government has withstood the shock. When the Papal nuncio, imagining that his conduct would frighten it into submission, demanded his passports, they were immediately sent to him; and when the surprised nuncio announced that he should leave a chargé d'affaires in his place, he was quietly informed that the presence of that functionary was entirely needless. The last document relative to these affairs, published a few days since in the Gaceta, concludes with the declaration that "the

Spanish Government cannot recognise the right which the Holy See arrogates, of proclaiming null laws which have been made by the Queen and Cortes, and of questioning the legitimacy of acts performed in strict accordance with the laws and treaty approved by the Holy This most unwise attempt on the part of the This most unwise attempt on the part of the Pope has awakened a feeling in Spain, which, only one year since, I should have judged impossible. The old sentiment of national independence is fairly aroused in the Spanish people, and they do not fail to recall the many grievances which they have heretofore quietly submitted to from Rome.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS BEFORE MISSOURIANS.

Stephen A. Douglas "defined his position ast night on the steps at the west wing of the Court House, to a crowd of some two or three thousand persons. The fame of the little giant had preceeded him many days, and much curi-

osity was manifested to see and hear him. tutional, and should be enforced and obeyed. He then passed to a discussion of the principles embraced in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and dwelt some time upon the position that Congress had no right to interfere with the local laws o

the States or Territories.

He had been requested, by a note handed him from the crowd, to give his views upon the late Kansas troubles, and what he thought of the interference of the Missourians in the elections in the Territory. He said he had been asked that questien in Illinois as well as here. He would answer here in the same manner he did there. He was opposed to any interference on the part of any State or people with the inter-nal regulations of the Territory; but while he was ready to declaim against the wrongs committed by Missourians, he was open to denounce in unsparing terms the crusades against Slavery, undertaken by regular organized societies in Massachusetts, who had marched through Chicago with banners and devices, and travel led up the Missouri river into Kansas, with the sole intention of making it a free State.

The speaker in this portion of his remarks takably. He inveighed against both the acts of Massachusetts and Missouri, but dwelt in such violent terms upon the acts of the former nothing in the scale between the two, thereby accomplishing what he had designed—flattery of the South. He made a special and bitter allusion to a certain body of men who had passactual settlers; but had nothing to say against Davy Atchison and his followers, who crossed the borders, and, with pistols and bowie-knives. made a foray upon the rights of the people at their elections, and then retired to their homes again, to gloat and boast over the lawless victory. The Little Giant is too careful of hurting Davy's feelings. It would look bad to see such friends and co-workers in Congressional villa-nies abuse one another. Verily, there is hon-

esty among rogues.

After a long discussion of the rights of Kansas, and the wrongs committed by nearly every-body else but himself in regard to these rights, body else but himself in regard to these rights, he went into a philippic upon Know-Nothing-ism. A large part of the crowd were of the Southern midnight order, and had been cheering tremendously during the evening; but, as the speaker took his position, and denounced their principles so wholesaledly, their hurras subsided somewhat, and the Anti-Know Nothings were cheered to "give forth." ings were observed to "give forth."

NATIONAL KNOW NOTHINGISM

From the American Organ, September 18, 1855. Upon this logical basis we have thought THREATENED.

The barbarians who have undertaken to force Slavery into Kansas, and whom the American Organ defends against the Era, have warned the Annual Conference of the Methodist Epistone Threat Slavery into Kansas, and whom the American Organ defends against the Era, have warned the Annual Conference of the Methodist Epistone Threat Slavery into Kansas, and whom the American Organ defends against the Era, have warned the Annual Conference of the Methodist Epistone Threat Slavery into Kansas, and whom the American Organ defends against the Era, have warned the Annual Conference of the Methodist Epistone Threat Slavery into Kansas, and whom the American Organ defends against the Era, have warned the Annual Conference of the Methodist Epistone Threat Slavery into Kansas, and whom the American Organ defends against the Era, have warned the Annual Conference of the Methodist Epistone Threat Slavery into Kansas, and whom the American Organ defends against the Era, have warned the Annual Conference of the Methodist Epistone Threat Slavery into Kansas, and whom the American Organ defends against the Era, have warned the Annual Conference of the Methodist Epistone Threat Slavery into Kansas, and whom the American Organ defends against the Era, have warned the Organ against the Era is the Organ against the Organ against the Organ against the Era is the Organ against the Organ against the Organ against the Organ against the Era is the Organ against the Organ against the Organ against the Organ simplified, condensed into a brief and expressive epithet for popular convenience, we submit there is nothing "coarse or vulgar" in it. So we have in nothing to avail ourselves of the Era. We have, it seems, trodden on the dignity of this viperous concern. "Docter Bailey," the editor, publisher, and proprietor, "is not, and will not be, a candidate for the public printing." This will be a public relief to all aspirants.
But where is this doughty Doctor? What sort double D? If so, he is serving the cause of Christian harmony very badly, to kindle his fires of sectional hatred, and keep them burning by all manner of inexhaustible speeches. Is abide by the Constitution of the country which protects him, and not teach that people had a right to obey the law or not, as they may choose to think it was to their advantage. Is he a Doctor of Medicine? Does he, like Dr. Caius, give the Blackies the "potions and the motions?" Then let us tell him he could not administer a more effectual emetic than the black, malignant, and fetid spirit, distilled from his own columns. But whoever and whatever he be; whether the collateral relative of the "perditamque traditam" "infortunatamque Bailean," renowned in song and story—or "the Old Bailey itself"-is "all one to Ranger." He is a very mischievous Bailey, as this city may one day find. Let us address a few words, upon

Made no argument for slavery, none against it. Whatever may be our personal opinions upon that question, they have never been expressed through the columns of a paper emphatically dedicated to Compromise and Union.

This National Era has been and is pursuing

different course. The result of its counsels may be disunion—ours cannot end in such a calamity. Now, will the people of Washington reflect for a moment upon the consequences to themselves of disunion? They have done so a ustice to ourselves to ask for peace and repose the Union here? It may be read upon every apon the Slavery question; and for this reason, as well as for those already stated, we trust the ministers and others constituting said Conferon of the Compromise in 1850, real estate advanced nearly twenty per cent. Create a reasonable doubt of the stability of the Union, and the value of property sinks, goes down like the ba-Resolved, That if the ministers and others constituting said Conference should, after this respectful remonstrance, persist in holding the same here, we shall hold ourselves fully acquitted from any consequences that may result therefrom.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Western Christian Advocate, published at Cincinnati, and the like those of Palmyra and Persepolis.

The Union, and the Capitol would become a quarry correct opinions in reference to those subjects. Our provision bill for the year la53 amounted to \$5,048.41, or per head for each negro, including provisions for superintendent of twenty-five hands, \$47.62. Our clothing bill was like those of Palmyra and Persepolis. They The report was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Muiroe, of Onondaga, and Mr. Dodd, of Washington, were appointed a committee to wait on the President, and conduct him to the Chair.

With the aptress by women, the fact was soon discovered that the gentleman was unmarried. Obtaining an introduction, the fair one upbraided him for leading a life of single blessedness. Unhappy man! he could find no one to have the could find no one to have the could find no one to have to construct the could find no one to have to construct the possessed only by women, the fact was soon discovered that the gentleman was unmarried. Obtaining an introduction, the fair one upbraided him for leading a life of single blessedness. Unhappy man! he could find no one to have to construct the proceedings of this meeting.

In the possessed only by women, the fact was soon discovered that the gentleman was unmarried. Obtaining an introduction, the fair one upbraided in mounted to parties. Our whole clothing bill amounted to parties. Our whole clothing by the most glorious form of Government ever given to man. And for what would posterity find that this sacrifice had been made? Believe the provision bill amounted to parties. Our whole clothing by the most glorious form of Government ever given to man. And for what would posterity find that this sacrifice had been made? Believe the discovered that the gentleman was unmarried. On the provision bill amounted to \$5,677.73, which would remain monuments of the vices of Palmyra and Persepolis. They would remain monuments

cause the black man, in one section of the This I do not think very extravagant, when country, had not been placed upon an equality with the white one! For nothing else.

We have presented this question in a practi
We have presented this question in a practi-

cal point of view, and we tell our fellow-citi- on boats and in camp, which they would not zens, that they should discourage and discountenance all who come here to plant the mortars ance of vegetables could be obtained. We purof disunion, as the Southern press and this Bailean *Era* have done. From this station they

foment sectional strife, and bring about dis-union, or a sectional conquest.

So soon as disunion shall have been effected, of course these Blackies would fly off to some more congenial climate. They would give no-tice to their disconsolate landlord, pack up their type, publish a valedictory, and depart to collect the arrearages and wages of mischief due them. The people of Washington would repair, as they best might, the destructive ca-lamity inflicted upon them by malignant and unscrupulous politicans. Let them beware of unscrupulous politicans. Let them beware of these insidious vipers. Provisions and clothing .

From the New York Tribune

TOBACCO-AN ESSAY. reep low to the tyrant whose banner is waving ;

lug fondly the chain which forsooth is enslaving Green loafers profane, loafers pious, and all

And yet hypo-christians snuff dust at thy nod! They smoke, chese, and snuff! hence they truly entire Oh! say not "These pseudo-saints make thee

hou cruel old tyrant! how oft we deplore thee Rolled up like a scroll! While too soft to "keep coo Each singed, smoking boy burns his brains to adore the And there's left a foul stench, and a gas, and—a fool. and when the brain reels, and fine sense has departed

Thou scourge of the Pit! both in spew and in puff, o render the Genius of Health broken-hearted, Spit out as a quid, thou'rt restored us—a snuff! What being on earth is more patient to suffer!

Those bonds, self-inflicted, what mortal can know That this sneezing proboseis, this snout of the sneezing This grave to sweet odors, this trumpet of wo? Oh! slave to this tyrant, the chain that has bound th

Caress it—nay, grasp it! lest thou shouldst be free Ashamed of thy filth, let the strine all around thee Abandon the gutter—a sanctum for thee! Full low in the dust let each craven dunce fall Ves. hug well the chain which for sooth is enslaving

The loafers profane, loafers pious, and all! West Leyden, July, 1855. In Mr. Julian's speech, printed during our absence, we had overlooked a personal refrence to Mr. Vaile, of the Indiana Journal! Mr. Vaile's reply soon appeared, inserted by our pro tem. Then came a severe letter from Mr. Julian, which was laid over till our return. On examining it, we find some merely personal natter, which we are not in the habit of introducing in the Era, and which Mr. Julian must allow us to omit. No one can complain of a rule which we apply to ourself as well as others.

The parts of the communication relative to The parts of the communication relating to four hundred more, a part of whom should be acts, or to charges made by Mr. Vaile, we inthem before the old set are gone-twenty-five

CENTREVILLE, IND., Aug. 25, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era:

strong boat, made expressly to open the Atcha-falaya, and the remainder to be employed clear-* * * Mr. Vaile pretends to give the facts as to his purchase of his "job office."
The real facts, well known in this State, and to none better than himself, are these: Early in the last autumn, he united with four gentlemen in the purchase of the Indiana State Journal establishment. Up to this time, the Journal had been the central organ of the Whigs of the State, and its Anti-Slavery character remained unchanged in its new hands. It did not even profess any change in this particular, although it advocated the Anti-Nebraska movement. Mr. Ludgrove edited the *Journal*, and Mr. Vaile edited the Free Democrat, both papers being printed in the same establishment. It was known that Mr. Vaile had purchased interest in the Journal establishment, as he had a right to do, especially if he could thus frint his paper cheaper than on his own pred. No-body, that I am aware of, ever blamed him on this score. Owing to this union, in a business point of view, a rumor was soon started tha the two papers were to be merged, and the Free Democrat discontinued. This Mr. Vaile promptly and positively denied to his friends, and publicly denied through his paper at the same time. He denied it again in the last number of his paper but one that was ever is-sued, by promising his readers to enlarge it for the new year six columns, and calling on them in the customary editorial style to exert themselves in its behalf. But in the pery next and last issue he appropried the transfer of the style to exert themselves in its behalf. But in the pery next and last issue he appropried the transfer of the style to exert themselves in its behalf. But in the pery next and last issue he appropried the transfer of the style to exert themselves in its behalf. But in the pery next and last issue he appropried the transfer of the style to exert themselves in its behalf. But in the pery next themselves in its behalf. But in the per next themselves in its behalf. But in the per next themselves in its behalf. But in the per next themselves in its behalf. But in the per next themselves in its behalf. But in the per next themselves in its behalf. But in the per next themselves in its behalf. But in the per next themselves in its behalf. But in the per next themselves and last issue he announced the transfer of his subscription list to the Journal, which had never been, and did not then pretend to be the ex-

ponent of the principles of the Free Remocracy. * *

These are the facts, well known to No. Vaile, and capable of proof by hundreds of F) be Democrats, "a considerable number" of whom, he

coolly says, he consulted before he embarked in his novel experiment! * * * A word more. Mr. Vaile charges me with incorporating into my speech, as reported for the press, a sentence which was not actually spoken. This is quite possible. I apprehend, spoken. This is quite possible. I apprehend, however, that nobody, except my Know Nothing assailant, would think it either very remarkable or very criminal, that, in writing out a speech which occupied nearly two hours in the delivery, I should insert a single sentence, or even a half a dozen sentences, that had not been uttered, giving additional force or finish to the argument; or that I should suppress the same amount of matter which I might conclude, on reflection, would impair it. That clude, on reflection, would impair it. That speeches are not always printed pricisely as delivered, is personally known to M. Vaile; for, in inserting the late speech of Judge Stevens in the *Journal*, he prevailed on him to very complimentary terms of his summary dis-

continuance of the Free Democrat, and trans-fer of its subscribers, without consulting his friends. * * * But Mr. Vaile insinuates that I did not dare But Mr. Vaile insinuates that I did not dare to assail him in his presence! The modest valor of my antagonist, and his conscientiousness likewise, are here quite noteworthy, when it is remembered that my charges against him, still outstanding, have been publicly made through the press of the State; that I proved them upon him in an article published in the Liberty Herald of March 2d, which he has neverther in the interpretation of the state of er yet seen proper to notice, either in my presence or elsewhere; and that in his presence, in he very Convention that listened to my speech I stated, while deprecating the controversy that occurred between Judge Stevens and himself, that I reaffirmed all that I had ever said of his

The following article was referred to, as having been printed in the Era of last week, but was accidentally omitted:

SLAVE LABOR FOR SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

upon this portion of my report, in consideration of what I conceive to be its importance.

There has been much discussion in reference

to the propriety of employing white instead of slave labor, and also as to the adoption of the contract system in place of the one now in use.

The State Engineer, whose only business is to conduct the internal improvements of the State, should certainly be able to throw some new light upon these questions. A new system of book-keeping has this year been adopted, which

lean Era have done. From this station they are projecting the bombs of discord into both sections. It is but recently that the Blackeys attempted to organize in Washington for the purpose of speculating upon politics by aging the practical enslaving the few negroes in this District, by imposing upon them the handship of having to clothe and feed themselves—an obligation which now rests upon their masseters. The object of this is very plain. It is to foment sectional strife, and bring about disturbed in the mean time—one from old age, two from chronic disturbed in the mean time—one from old age, two from chronic disturbed in the mean time—one from old age, two from chronic dis-

one year Loss on stock for one year, 4 per cent.

4.944

7,478

Total cost for each slave per year Cost per month -

One year's labor of 103 white men, at \$35 per month, including provisions Making a difference in favor of slave

labor, per year, of 23,214
White lavor at Lockport two years ago cos the State one dollar per day and board, and the men whom we hired boarded at that place cost men whom we hired boarded at that place cost us \$12 per month, making the cost equal to \$1.57\frac{3}{2} per day, or \$41 per month. At Plaquemine, this year, Captain Lawes, who was the contractor for public works, paid his laborers from \$1.50 to \$1.62\frac{1}{2} per day, they boarding themselves. Thirty-five dollars then, per month, for such labor, cannot be too high an estimate, in the state of head. This calculation is including cost of board. This calculation i based upon positive facts upon record in this office, and therefore must be correct. There is, however, one item not taken into the account; and that is, the fact that negroes in this climate will for the year round perform much more labor than an equal number of white men—I think the difference is about two to three—or that twenty negroes will perform as much hard labor as thirty white men, which would increase the difference in favor of slave labo from \$23,214 to \$35,475 per year. This last difference is not alone owing to the fact that the negroes can work on during the sickly season, while many of the white laborers fail, but to the fact that they are better able generally, and, in my opinion, do actually perform one third more work. The cost of superintend ing white and slave labor must necessarily be about the same. Another disadvantage attend ing the employment of white laborers is the fact that they are more difficult to control than the negro; and when they know you are most dependent on them, they will either demand higher wages or leave you. The State force now consists of ninety-seven men, eight having died during the year—four of cholera, two drowned, and two of old chronic diseases; and some ten

so that when the snags shall have been re-Rights Convention at Philadelphia, in October last, the

composed in part of the present force and part

of the new to be placed upon a new, large, and

ing off the banks of the most important streams.

LUCY STONE BLACKWELL Secretary

ICAL ABOLITIONISTS. AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 23d, 24th, and 25th, 1855.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF RADICAL POLIT-

By appointment of a similar Convention in Syracuse, New York, in June last. The undersigned, a Committee of Arrangements ap

pointed by the "Central Abolition Committee," are au Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 23d, 24th

onists," and, if judged best, to organize for that object a Among those expected to be in attendance, and take part in the proceedings, are Gerrit Smith Lewis Tappan, S. S. Jocelyn, Frederick Douglass, A. Pryne, L. C. Mat-

JAMES MCCUNE SMITH. Committee of Arrangement New York, August 23, 1855.

Stave Cutter is admitted to be the best in use; and the above sum will be paid for any Jointer extant at all comparable with this, jointing flat or curved staves, whether rived, cut, or sawed, both edges at once, giving the desired bilge and bevel, whether wide or narrow, at the rate of 7,000 a day to a hand. B. MILBURN, Washington City, proprietor for Western, North Western, and South Western States, and all the Territories.

A LL those who desire to learn this most philosop mode of short-hand writing will do well by send a letter (with a post office stamp enclosed) to the addr of the subscriber, who will send information by reu

BANKER AND GENERAL AGENT, Hudson, St. Croix Co., Wisconsin, WILL buy and sell Land Warrants, enter Lands at the Land Office, locate Land Warrants, pay Taxes on Lands, and transact all the business of a General

Agency.

References.—Hon. Edward Kent, Bangor; Hon. William Willis, Portland; P. W. Chandler, Esq., Boston; David Pingra, Esq., Salem; Ivison & Phinney, 178 Fulton street, New York; William H. Allen, Esq., Pres. Girard College, Philadelphia; Alison Owen, Esq., Cincinnati; Hon. S. P. Benson, Washington, D. C.

Hudson, Wis., May 21, 1855.

A Certain Cure for this Disease may be found in the use of Perry Davis's Vegetable PAIN KILLER.

Dubuque, Iowa, May 5, 1855.

Gentlemen: I feel under obligations to you for the benefit I have received from your invaluable Pain Killer.

We have had some cholera here on the Mississippi thus early in the season. A few days since, I assisted in laying out and burying one of our citizens, who was supposed to have died with the disease. The next morning, I was taken with severe vomiting, accompanied with coldness.

Since my recovery, I find that several of our citizens have used the Pain Killer as a remedy for cholera, and pronounced it good. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to a still more extensive notice.

Yours, truly,

W. M. CROZIER, Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I. Attorney at Law. I The Pain Killer is sold by John T. Mortimer and Fray & Ballautyne, Washington, D. C.; Purcell, Ladd, & Co., Richmond, Va.; and by all the principal Druggists. CINCINNATI RETREAT FOR THE IN.

SANE. TN charge of EDWARD MEAD, M. D., Editor of the formerly of Materia Medica, &c.

This institution is open for the reception of patients. I
is a select establishment, presenting superior edvantages
None but quiet patients are admitted. The long experience of the Superintendent as a practitioner and teacher
affords a guaranty of kindly care and the most successfu treatment.

Terms made known on application to Dr. MEAD, Cin

DANIEL R. GOODLOE.

Washington, D. C.
TTORNEY AT LAW, will prosecute Bounty Land and other claims on the Federal Government. LAND WARRANTS OBTAINED.

THOMAS C. CONNOLLY (who has permission to re-fer to the editor of the National Era) prepares papers and prosecutes claims for Bounty Land Warrants. Washington, D. C. 429

STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE, SESSION OF 1855-'6.

THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence WEDNESDAY, October 17th, and continue fire full months.

FACULTY.
S. M. SMITH, M. D., Professor.

FRANCIS CARTER, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics nd Diseases of Women and Children.

J. W. HAMILTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

JOHN DAWSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy hysiology,
H. L. THRALL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica,
herapeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence.
THEO. G. WORMLEY, M. D., Professor of Chemistry d Toxicology, S. LOVING, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

EXPENSES. Fees, including the dissecting and Matricula-tion Tickets

Boarding, including lights and fuel, from \$2.50 to \$3 per week, for twenty weeks

All letters of inquiry to be addressed to 455 S. M. SMITH, Dean of the Faculty LAND WARRANTS WANTED. J. T. NEELY,

Attorney and General Agent for Claimants, Washington City, D. C.,
Will ALWAYS PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET prices for Land Warrants properly assigned as rwarded to him through the Mail; remittances prompt ade, by return Mail; in drafts on any of the Northern outhern Banks, as requested and directed by the Parti-tragrafting the same.

orwarding the same.

He will give prompt attention to the Examination and rosecution of any class of Claims against the Government upon reasonable terms, if successful—if not, no charge will be made. will be made.

Land Warrants selling at \$1.11 per acre.

He refers to Senators and Representatives in Congress und to the Heads of the various Departments of the General Government

IOWA LANDS. MAPITALISTS and others, wishing to make invest-ments in IOWA LANDS, can do so through the un-ersigned. Holders of Land Warrants can have them the person farnishing the Warrants, the investment is perfectly safe. Lands selected, and all business pertaining to Land Agency promptly attended to.

ANDREW J. STEVENS & CO., Bankers, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

OCATION.-Norwich is known to be one of the mobeautiful and healthy towns in New England, com ning to an unusual degree the advantages of both city and Ountry.

Day School.—The Day School, under the present Princial, has been in operation during the last nine years. For the past three years, Boarding has been connected with it.

tion. A large and commodious house, pleasantly situated, will be open on the first of April next, where the school will be continued, with increased facilities for the comfort and improvement of the pupils. Every effort will be made to enforce habits of order and punctuality, to inculcate a truly lady-like deportment in every particular, and to throw around the members of the family the influences of a well-ordered Christian home.

Juvenile Department.—For the very young, who may have been deprived of parental care, our endeavor will be to provide a home which shall, as far as possible, supply the loss they have sustained. The number will never be so large that each individual may not receive the particular supervision of the heads of the family.

Physical Training.—A watchful care will be exercised over the physical as well as mental culture of the pupils—constant reference being had to peculiarities of temperament and constitution. Whatever the intellectual attainments, but little can be enjoyed or accomplished in life without a sound physical system. Abundant opportunity will be aforded for retired exercise in the open air; there will also be given lessons and practice in calisthenic exercise, so admirably adapted to promote grace of motion and development of form.

Sessions and Vacations.—There will be a vacation of six weeks from the last Wednesday of laby. The remainder relopment of form.

Sessions and Vacations.—There will be a vacation of six weeks from the last Wednesday of July. The remainder of the year will be divided into sessions of eleven weeks

Notice of removal was fore the time of leaving.

TERMS.

TERMS.

For Board, including fuel, lights, washing, &c., and for Tuition in all the branches of a thorough English Education, with the Ancient Languages, \$200 per ann., in quarterly payments. Extras—the Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting, at the charge of their teachers. Use of Piano per quarter, \$3.

It may be stated, for the information of those parents who wish to place their sons and daughters near each other, that there is also in Norwich a Family School for Boxy of the highest order, under the charge of the Rev.

Rev. Alvan Bond, D. D. Norwich.
Rev. G. B. Cheever, D. D., New York.
Rev. H. P. Arms, Norwich.
Rev. A. C. Washburn, Agent American Bible Society.
Rev. John P. Gulliver, Norwich.
Rev. W. F. Morgan, Rector Christ Church, Norwich.
Rev. Washburn, D. D., Concord, N. H.
Rev. C. P. Bush, Norwich.
Rev. C. P. Bush, Norwich.
Rev. Chs. E. Abbott, Prin. Boy's Family School, Norwich.
Rev. Chenry T. Cheever, Greenport, L. I.
Prof. John D. Philbrick, State Supt. Com. Schools.
Hon. L. F. S. Foster, U. S. Senator, Norwich.
Hon. John A. Rockwell, Norwich.
Col. A. S. Williams, Detroit,
Charles Johnson, Esq., Norwich.
William Burnet, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Ralph Farnsworth, M. D., Norwich.
Gen. William Williams, Norwich. REFERENCES

Norwich Conn., January 1, 1855. Early Copies Secured.

EONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continued publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

1. The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)

2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)

3. The North British Review, (Free Church.) 4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal.) 5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

For any two of the four Reviews, per annum-For any two of the four Reviews -For any three of the four Reviews -For all four of the Reviews -For Blackwood's Magazine For Blackwood and three Reviews -For Blackwood and the four Reviews

Payments to be made in all cases in advance

een cents a year for each of the should always be aumittances and communications should always be aumittances.

Terms made known on application to Dr. 1439
innati. Ohio.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS,

MANUFACTURED BY C. B. WARRING, A. M.,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Catalogues gratis.

MANUFACTURED BY C. B. WARRING, A. M.,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Catalogues gratis.

MANUFACTURED BY C. B. WARRING, A. M.,
States, and by their Agents—D. C. Murray, New York;
Grant & Twells, Philadelphia; Thomas V. Brundige, Baltimore; Kennett & Dudley, Cincinnati.

WALTER BAKER & CO.,
Dorchester, Mass.

FREE LABOR GOODS.

THEE LABOR GOODS.

The undersigned has greatly improved his facilities for the supply of STAPLE DRY GOODS OF FREE-LABOR MATERIAL, by the addition of a Mill, stocked with new and superior machinery, which turns out a variety of well-made fabrics, all cotton, and a mixture of cotton and wool. These goods are offered to dealers a market rates. Likewise, an assortment of Groceries.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

451 Corner of Fifth and Cherry sts., Philadelphia.

FURNITURE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Cayahoga and adjoining counties, that I have opened a Whole-sale and Retail

FURNITURE HOUSE, No. 45 Bank street, Cleveland, Ohio,

and request all persons in want of Furniture to give me a call, as I am determined to undersell any other house in the city. Country dealers will find it to their advantage to call on me before making their selections, a I am prepared to fill all orders on short notice, and at lowest rates.

[455] J. M. DUDLEY NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE THE Eighth Annual Term will commence Wednesday, November 7, 1855, and continue four months. Professors—Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica and General Therapeutics; William Symington Brown, M. D. Anatomy and Surgery; Stephen Tracy, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Henry M. Cohlo, M. D., Physiology, Hyricue, and Medical Jurispradence. William Symington Brown, M. D., Chemistry and Toxicology; Mary R. Jenks, M. D., Demonstrator of Anacomy, Fee to each, 85—total, 835; the tuition being reduced one half, on account of aid from the State and other sources.

Free Scholarships.—Forty of these are provided by the State.

Apply. by letter or otherwise, to the subscriber, at the College, 271 Washington street, Boston.

455 SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D. Segretage.

PROSPECTUS OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE OHIO COLUMBIAN. A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

E. S. HAMLIN and A. M. GANGEWER, Editors The Columbian is a weekly newspaper, published every The Columbian is a weekly newspaper, published every Wednesday, on a handsome sheet, at the city of Columbius, Ohio, the Capital of the State.

In Politics, it will advocate the cause and support the policy of the Independent Democracy; it will labor to secure the Rights of Man, and will oppose whatever violates or tends to violate the Equality of Rights. It will oppose Class Legislation, Involuntary Personal Servinder, and all the various devices by which the few seek to subjugate the many to their rule. It it will aim to spread abroad the blessings attendant upon Free Labor and Free Institutions, Recognising the law of Progress, it will lend its hearty support to every practicable and just mensure for the promotion of Industrial Prosperity, Peace, Liberty, Education, Temperance, and the welfare of the Agricultural and working classes.

It is a well-known fact, that the Slave Power, that suppendous Monopoly, which grows fat on the unpaid labor

mg to Land Agency promptly attended to.

ANDREW J. STEVENS & CO. Bankers,
Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Refer to—
E. W. Clark, Dodge, & Co., New York.
Bank of Albany, Albany, New York.
J. M. Clark & Co., Washington, D. C.
Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Iowa.
City Bank, of Racine, Wisconsin.

COURT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE
UNITED STATES,
Washington City, D. C.

The undersigned will devote himself assidatously to the United States in the above Court, (established by act of Congress, approved March, 1855.) which has cognizance of all claims arising under the Constitution, or founded upon any law of Congress or upon any regulation of an Executive Department, or upon any regulation of an Executive Department, or upon any contract, expressed or implied, with the Government of the United States or any of its officers or agents. All claims against the Government of the United States or implied, with the Government of the United States or implied, with the Government of the United States or any of its officers or agents. All claims against the Government of the United States or any of its officers or agents. All claims against the Government of the United States or any of its officers or agents. All claims against the Government of the United States or any of its officers or agents. All claims against the Government of the United States or any of its officers or agents. All claims against the Government of the United States or any of its officers or agents. All claims against the Government of the United States or any of its officers or agents. All claims against the Government of the United States.

The undersigned will also continue, as heretofore, the particle of law in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The undersigned will also continue, as heretofore, the practice of law in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The United States.

The United States of Washington, and the bedy of the States of law in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The United States of Court of the United States and the other courts of the Dis

TERMS OF THE COLUMBIAN. Invariably in Advance.

untary agents are entitled to retain 50 c THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a very desira

The Sobsection of the same a very desiral tract of land, containing about 234 acres of excellently, situated about 10 miles north of the City of Waton, and about one mile from the new turnpike road ookville. About 150 acres is excellent woodland; it is argestream of water running entirely through the far dupon it an excellent water power, suited to miles and of the containing manual contributions prepared.

f any Medicine. lids, read and judge for yourselves. Invaints, read and judge for yourselves.

ULES HAUEL, Esq., the well-known perfumes of Chestnut street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every toilet, says;

"I am happy to say of your Cutharue Pills, that I have

have realized marked benefits from them, and con-with me in believing that they possess extraordinary tues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. I are not only effectual, but safe and pleasant to be tak qualities which most make them valued by the pa-when they are known. The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes Baltimore, 15th April 1851.

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railrea

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad

"Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec 13, 1863.

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Catherne Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall ever consent to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Wentworth, N. H., writes:

"Having used your Cathartic Pills in my practice. I certify, from experience, that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the great variety of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever found. They are sure in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have for many years known your Cherry Peterola as the best Cough medicine in the world, and these Pills or m no wise inferior to that admirable preparation for the treatment of diseases."

"Dr. J. C. Ayra—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted

menced a healthy growth; all of watch makes already a new person.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with ever sentiment of gratitude, yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER.

"I have known the above-named Maria Ricker from he childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MESERVE,

Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

Capt. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Boston, 20th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack, which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I had failed of any relief by my Physician and from every remedy I could try, but a few does a your Pills have completely restored me to health. I had given them to my children for worms, with the set effects. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled his for months; he told me in a few days they had cured ham You make the best medicine in the world, and I am free to say so." Read this, from the distinguished Solicitor of the S

PREPARED BY J. C. AVER.

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

IJ Sold by Z. D. GILMAN, Washington; F. BROW.

Philadelphia; BROWN & BROTHER, Balumore; and all Druggists everywhere.

Court, whose brilliant abilities have known, not only in this but the neighbo

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential ble

Yours, with great respective LUCIUS B. METCALI nents without a thorough conviction that they